

A BIG BID.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL MODIFYING HIS IRISH PROPOSALS.

A Tight Race Between the Liberals and Tories on the Irish Parliamentary Scheme—Chamberlain's Wall—The Sedan—A British Victory—Volcanic Eruption in Mexico—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, December 30.—Lord Randolph Churchill has received the assent of his colleagues in the Government to the reconstruction of his Irish proposals for readmission by the Cabinet, and is engaged in framing a modified measure. The Nationalists in the confidence of the Prime Minister are putting out a report to-day that the supposed repudiation of the Tories and Parnellites since the election, is more apparent than real, and that at the bottom the personal understanding between Churchill and Parnell is as good as ever.

Although Mr. Gladstone still preserves strict reticence as to the details of his modified home-rule measure, I learn that the principal difference of opinion between the Liberal chief and those who support him in the Irish reform is on the question of the creation of two chambers. Earl Spencer, Eric Cooper, Lord Hartington, Sir William Harcourt and Lord Derby are stated to-day to have definitely refused to support the Parliament scheme.

Their acquiescence in the latter measure is distinctly limited by the understanding that its necessity will be demonstrated by the coming debates in Parliament. Chamberlain shows, by a letter I have seen from him to-day, that

HE STILL FEELS BORE at the meeting of the Nationalists leaders to recognise his claim to figure in the Irish reform. He lags behind his own section of the party who are clamoring for their full concessions compatible with the retention of the franchise.

But Mr. Gladstone is said to-day to be the only Liberal leader prepared to act up to the programme of North Country Radicals. The situation is not promising for an Irish Parliament by peaceful means. Mr. Gladstone's pledged majority includes the Nationalists vote on the understanding that concessions are made to which Gladstone's colleagues will assent to. The aid of the late Cabinet may be dispensed with for the moment, but it is not yet clear that even Gladstone is strong enough to go the country single-handed against Jones and his own Cabinet. Besides, party relations are completely broken off between Gladstone on the one hand and the Duke of Argyll, and the others stand committed following his lead on the other. Since his designation of Privy Seal in the Gladstone Cabinet, the Duke has voted repeatedly against his former colleagues. Argyll charged Mr. Gladstone with the responsibility for breaking up the Liberal party on the Irish question by premature and needless submission to the pressure from the Separatists. Gladstone showed no disposition to conciliate the Duke and the latter declares his intention to withdraw finally from political associations which have become, from his standpoint, incompatible with imperial safety, but not from the field of politics,

England.

EARL COWPER ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, December 30.—Earl Cowper, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration, has written to the Times in regard to the Irish question. Earl Cowper says: Home Rule for its own sake is not desired by the Irish. Any one can see by a perusal of the Irish newspapers published during my term of office in Ireland that they do not desire a single iota of the Home Rule scheme, or solely in view of passing the question of rents. The late Mr. Isaac Butt, who may be called the originator of the National and Home Rule movements, and Mr. Wm. Shaw, ex-member of Parliament for the city of Limerick, who was a member of the Home Rule League, but withdrew from that body in December, 1881, failed to attach the Irish people to their schemes, and Mr. Parnell will meet with the same fate, except in an appeal to their pockets. The strike against the payment of rent will soon be a bigger difficulty for the government to deal with than was ever the Home Rule question, and must eventually interfere with Imperial interests.

Six hundred bales of cotton, which has been discharged from the British steamer Bedouin, at Bremen, for Savannah, have been badly burned on the wharf.

STEAMER SUSSEX WRECKED.

The British steamer Sussex, reported stranded, while on a voyage from Baltimore to London, is going to pieces. A little flour and paint and some canned goods have been saved.

MR. FORSTER IMPROVING.

Eight Hon. Wm. E. Forster has rallied some from the relapse of yesterday. He passed a quiet night.

STANHOPE'S BOLD SPEECH.

Mr. Edward Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council, in a speech to-day, said: "Englishmen will not allow Ireland to dictate what policy is best for the welfare and interests of the nation. Many persons are anxious to promote the discussion of the Irish question, with a view of securing an alteration of the constitution root and branch; but it is to be hoped the wisdom of the members of the House of Commons will prevent their designs from being accomplished."

THE Soudan.

CAIRO, December 30.—A dispatch from Kasch says: "Lieut. Stevenson, commander of the British forces, who recently arrived here with large reinforcements, attacked the rebels last Saturday morning from the effect of an assault which is said to have occurred in Alderman Whelan's saloon on Clark street, two weeks ago Saturday night. The assailant, it is said, was Bill Palmer, son of Lawrence, alias 'Billy the Kid,' one of the rebels. The police knew nothing of the occurrence until Monday morning, when Stevenson, who had been refused admittance to the house, and asked the doctor to call, was told by the wife, which said that her husband had been brought home two weeks ago Saturday night with a bullet through his head. He was admitted to the hospital, and up to that time had not revived sufficiently to speak intelligently. Yesterday he was sent to the hospital of Dr. Stevens' House, but was refused admittance, because, as they were told, the doctor was there to attend the wife, and the wife could not send them, and the wife of her husband was of no more value than the \$100 order had been."

JUDGE BARCLAY'S RULING.

Judge Barclay this morning handed down the following decisions in matters taken under advisement:

Venable vs. Block; motion for rule on a Justia to amend transcript; rule discharged.

Merrow vs. Donnelly; execution quashed.

Meyerberg vs. Thompson; judgment for plaintiff.

Curry vs. Curry; petition to remove marriage disabilities granted.

Clegg vs. Niemeyer; final judgment of condemnation.

Compton Company vs. St. Louis Type Foundry; demurser to petition overruled.

Fitzgerald vs. Pinkham; motion for allowance overruled.

Schuster vs. Schuster; motion for execution denied.

City vs. Geesling; judgment set aside.

MURDERED IN A SALOON.

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JUDGE THAYER TO APPROVE.

Judge Thayer to-day approved ex-Judge Warriner's order to seize the property of the deceased.

Warriner vs. Barnes & Wiederholt furniture stock to Bur-

rell & Coosack.

ABOUT TOWN.

SAVEN suits were filed this afternoon in the Circuit Court on charge of venue from Butler County.

NAME S. F. FULLER was failed to day on a warrant charging him with fraudulently obtaining a suit of clothes from J. M. Blacklock of 212 North Broadway.

CARLSON vs. STEPHENSON. The 8-month-old son of Dr. W. H. Stephenson, died on Monday morning, January 1, at 6:45 a.m., at the residence of his parents in the Stephensons' House, 101 North Eleventh street.

CHARLES WERNER, 49, South Third Street, was arrested yesterday evening for robbing him with malice aforethought of his bed and bill belonging to Hagel & Schenck, who will be in attendance.

MURKIN NO RECEPTION WILL BE GIVEN.

Mrs. Gustavus W. Smith, 101 North Eleventh street, was arrested yesterday evening for robbing him with malice aforethought of his bed and bill belonging to Hagel & Schenck, who will be in attendance.

THE CORRECTION COURT.

Henry Schaefer was sent to the Work House for three months on a charge of stealing an overcoat from George Spilling of the City Hotel.

HENRY MILLER, 26, of 1000 Old Montreal, was held in \$1,000 each on three charges of burglarizing Louis Wautugh's residence, and on a charge of breaking and entering and stealing a quantity of dry goods. Auguste Karl, arrested on the same charge, was discharged. James Corner, who was arrested as one of the parties engaged in the alleged sensational highway robbery of A. J. Le Bon, was discharged after examination.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

The Second District Police Court docket had eighteen cases on it this morning. The heaviest fine was \$20 against D. R. Anderson, colored, for disturbing the peace of the congregation of the Elizabethtown Colored Methodist Church last Sunday night. The remainder of the cases were of the common run, and only light fines were imposed.

THE DOMINION.

THE WRECKING LAW.

MONTREAL, December 30.—It is understood that the Lake Carriers' Association of Ontario has agreed to submit a bill to the Legislature to put the present state of the wrecking laws, and that the association will endeavor to procure legislation to harmonize the laws of Canada into harmony with those of the United States.

CHANGES IN THE GREAT WESTERN.

The changes introduced into the management of the Grand Trunk Railway have oblit-

erated the Great Western as a separate division. The name of Toronto has been divided into two divisions, to be known as the Northern and Southern divisions. Railmen express the opinion that the amalgamation of the two old rival systems and tend to more harmonious working.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 30.—Count Bismarck is recovering from his recent attack of neuralgia.

THE EMPEROR CONGRATULATED.

The Cabinet Ministers and Chiefs of the Government offered their congratulations on the occasion of the New Year.

ITALY.

SIGNOR GUARDO RELEASED.

ROME, December 30.—Signor Guardo, who was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Favia, and who had been arrested on a charge of treason, was released on trial and matters in Probate.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

CONFERENCE OF THE NISI PRIUS JUDGES WITH A SLIM ATTENDANCE.

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THE CIVIL COURTS.

STREET CLEANING.

A QUESTION THAT IS AGITATING ONE SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

Why the Street Commissioner Does Not Give the City a Cleaning—An Element That Wants the Machines Abolished—A North Broadway Tax-Payer Fears His Mind.

The street sweeping question is one which is just at present agitating a large section of the community. Amid all the discussion at last night's meeting of the House of Delegates on gas and other matters, the public heart was never tricked but once, and that was when Delegate Monahan asked, "What shall we do with these old men? Shall we send them to the Poor House, or shall we give them a chance to earn their bread by employing them to clean the streets?"

It is the out-of-the-way part of the city that the horny-handed sons of toil in the lobby commenced to applaud as if they were boys at a prize-fighting. The other members were introduced by Delegate O'Neil, some time ago, repeating the ordinance governing the present system of street-cleaning, and labor for machine labor for machine. The bill passed the House after the discussion by an almost unanimous vote. Delegate Marrott alone voting in the negative.

This is one side of the street-sweeping question—the effort to substitute manual labor for mechanical.

The other is one which interests all who go home at night with their boats covered with real estate and their CLOTHES MUD-BEATEN.

Aside from the amount of money to pay for the sweeping of streets, as contracted for by the Street Commissioner, has a fund to spend for the same purpose? The answer is no, and the fund at present amounts to \$35,000, and some of the members of the Municipal Assembly are now seriously inquiring why it is not expected that the citizens will contribute something to the cleaning of the streets, now when the streets need cleaning most. Gen. Turner, the new Commissioner, was not at his office this morning, so he could not be interviewed; when asked the reason why the money was not spent, that the \$35,000 spoken was all the Street Commissioners had to use all the money of the city.

April, 1882. The money given him for street cleaning was divided up among the members of the Street Commissioners. If the Street Commissioner spent all his money now there would be none left for the cleaning of the streets in April. It would not be possible to expand the money at one time.

MR. MACKIN.

Chairman of the street cleaning force in Cincinnati, and one of the men who have ninety men at work from Lafayette Avenue to Carr street, and from the river to the lake, said that the money given him for that applied for it, "but I have no time to do it."

Councilman Devoy was asked what the Street Commissioner could be expected to do under these circumstances. Said he: "The Street Commissioner is not the man to give the city a good cleaning. Why can't he turn it into the streets; give all these idle men work, and when it is expected that the money will be used more?"

He need not be afraid that he will get no more money. He spends that which he has.

Let the street be swept by the honest men now out of work, and be made perfectly clean before the frost comes. When the weather is over there will be time enough to do it.

All I can tell him is that what money you have and we'll see that you get more."

Mr. Corbin and Quigley syndicate some arrangement in the interest of the eastern division of the road which was said had arranged to it. Let us have the street cleaners.

Mr. John P. Mullally, a livery man on North Broad, was at the City Hall, where he is giving a good account of the condition of the streets that want to work," said he, sweeping.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

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Three months.....	2.25
One month.....	1.12
One month (delivered by carrier).....	1.12
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	1.12

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THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid.....	\$1.00
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All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1885.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC (Broadway, near Walnut)—Harrison and Gourlay.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE (Market, between Broadway and Chestnut)—Burke's New Humper-Dumpty.
Perry's (Ninth and Olive)—Almae.
PROFLY'S (Sixth and Walnut)—The Black Flag.
STANDARD (Seventh and Walnut)—A Pair of Kids.
CASINO (Fourth near Walnut)—Howard Atherton Star Specialty Company.

PALESTINE (Market Sixth, near Franklin avenue)—1 p.m. to 10 p.m.
STAR HIVE—(Nineteenth and Pine)—Open day and evening.
MATHEWS TO-MORROW.
GRAND—Burke's New Humper-Dumpty.
CASINO—Howard Atherton Star Specialty Company.

The sober second thought of the House of Delegates last night permitted the troublesome gas question to advance one step nearer to solution.

In Boston women vote for members of the School Board, so the Board is not called upon to waste time in investigating teachers for alleged drunkenness and immoral conduct.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE IN ENGLAND, reduction in wages and other causes have brought the British free-traders down on his knees, and a Liberal Cabinet is actually at work on a tariff for revenue with incidental protection.

IT now appears that Mr. GLADSTONE will not be able to deliver the Liberal party in accordance with the terms of any Home Rule contract that he may make; and Home Rule, though a good and beneficent measure, will have to wait a while longer.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF CORK, in Ireland, proposes to build workmen's cottages at a cost of \$150 each, and to rent them at \$25 a year. St. Louis the same cottages would probably cost with the land \$1,000, and the taxes would amount to about the rent of the Cork workingman.

JOHN T. MORTON, a Kansas negro, has been appointed a clerk in the Post Office Department, having been selected for a \$1,000 clerkship by the Civil Service Board. If this thing keeps up, it is hard to see how the negro can continue to do duty as a fountain of inspiration for Republican platforms and campaign speeches.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR is considering the propriety of exterminating the Apaches as the only means of reducing them to subjection. The exposed condition of the convention was to discuss and formulate some plan for reorganizing the management of the civil-engineering works of the Government. When a plan is perfected it will be urged upon Congress for favorable consideration. A committee appointed to consider the matter submitted a report which calls attention to the organized systems of internal improvement which are maintained in European countries, and briefly sets forth the advantages to be derived from placing the civil-engineering works of our Government under the supervision and control of civil engineers. At present military engineers have charge of such works, but in many cases they are not equal to the demands of the work to which they are assigned and the employment of civil engineers becomes necessary. A system different from that now maintained would enable the Government to utilize the best available engineering talent. The present system so restricts the range of selection as to often cripple the efficiency of the service. The project inaugurated by the civil-engineering societies of the country promises good results in the future.

MONEY is freely lent in New York at a rate of interest lower than the rate of taxation in St. Louis (2.5 per cent). A man is hardly more than a fourth owner of property when he has to keep it in repair and pay that much rent for the use of it. When that is levied on an over valuation, as is the case with the average residence property in St. Louis, he is not even the owner of a fourth interest. He is but a tenant toiling for the tax-eaters.

THE fact that Secretary BATARD has not made a single diplomatic appointment recommended by Mr. RANDALL or Governor CURTIN leads the public to believe that he is not in love with Pennsylvania Democrats. It is possible that Secretary BATARD measures the fitness of these Democrats by the size of the Democratic majority usually cast by Pennsylvania. Mr. BATARD is thought to sometimes apply eccentric tests in choosing men for appointment.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS, now in session at Springfield, resolved to exert every effort, regardless of party affiliations, to defeat any one for the office of State Superintendent who has not had long experience as an educator, and who is not actually identified with the cause of education. During recent years a failure to apply such a test of availability has resulted in the election of unsuitable State Superintendents in several states, and the action taken by the State Teachers' Association of Illinois is worthy of imitation in other States.

THE future of the negro continues to form a prolific source of discussion in Northern publications, and it is curious to note the conflicting prophecies elicited respecting the future career of the colored brother. Whatever may be the negro's future, it is safe to affirm that he is exactly situated for working out the best destiny to which it is possible for his race to attain. The Southern negroes are living among white people who are their best friends on earth; they enjoy the climate that suits

them best, and they will be constantly and watchfully helped in moral, educational and material development. If there is not an auspicious future awaiting the negro, it is because there are ethnological difficulties in the way that cannot be overcome.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

In a recent decision, the Supreme Court of Missouri affirmed the validity of an act of the last Legislature which, strange as it may seem, did actually purport to abolish a very lucrative State agency, so-called, while the emoluments thereof were being enjoyed by Mr. JOHN R. WALKER of Bonnville, a gentleman connected by marriage with Senator COCKRELL and the EWINGS.

Of course, any legislation implying that the State of Missouri exists for some other purpose besides the promotion and emolument of the Ewing connection was something new and startling. People generally could hardly realize that the last Legislature had presumed or dared to do anything so revolutionary, and of course it required a decision of the Supreme Court to convince the reigning family that a Missouri Legislature really could exercise such power.

The history of that agency explains the unexpected revolt of a loyal Legislature, and shows how Democracy sometimes becomes resolute in the harness and kicks the dickers of the bosses all out of shape.

The principle that a Senator or Representative shall not, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, by the body to which he belongs, is recognized both in Federal and State Constitutions. But it did not prevent Hon. JOHN T. HEARD from introducing and getting passed a bill for his own benefit while he was a State Senator, authorizing the appointment of a State agent to receive a liberal commission certain large amounts of money becoming payable from the United States to the State of Missouri. With a full delegation in Congress to press the claims of the State, and with plenty of salaried State officers to receive the money, the bill looked like a bare-faced job. But no scruples on that account, and no regard for provisions of the Constitution, kept Mr. HEARD from getting this appointment for himself and receiving a commission of \$10,000 on one payment while he was yet a State Senator.

But the true inwardness of the thing did not dawn upon the public mind until Mr. HEARD obtained suddenly the nomination for Congress, a place he had long sought in vain, in a district where the Cockrell and Ewing influence was paramount, the lucrative agency passing by a sort of coincidence, as it were, from HEARD to Brother-in-Law WALKER. And it was these little coincidences that led to the almost unanimous repeal of the Heard-Walker agency act by the last Legislature.

IT is better to get a messenger's place than to miss a marshal'ship."—"Pilot Herring-ton will be the publisher.

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When a lady tells you to call again next New Year's Day, try to misunderstand the remark.

THE great length of Senator EVANS' speeches and sentences shows that his oratorical style needs better terminal facilities.

THE nine chairmen of the House appropriation committees ought to organize a debating society for general improvement.

IT is improbable that many Congressmen who fail to get chairmanships of committees will no longer ask Speaker CARLISLE to drink with them.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

Early in December a convention, composed of delegates from twenty-eight states, was held at Cleveland, Ohio. The main object of the convention was to discuss and formulate some plan for reorganizing the management of the civil-engineering works of the Government. When a plan is perfected it will be urged upon Congress for favorable consideration. A committee appointed to consider the matter submitted a report which calls attention to the organized systems of internal improvement which are maintained in European countries, and briefly sets forth the advantages to be derived from placing the civil-engineering works of our Government under the supervision and control of civil engineers. At present military engineers have charge of such works, but in many cases they are not equal to the demands of the work to which they are assigned and the employment of civil engineers becomes necessary. A system different from that now maintained would enable the Government to utilize the best available engineering talent.

BUFFALO has taken to tobogganing. The beauty about this sport is that you have something soft under you when you sit down with vehemence. There's where it takes the best from roller-skating.

IT is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for Senator TELLER's bill for the unlimited coining of silver to go through both Houses of Congress and then be decorated with the presidential autograph.

A Postal Telegraph.

From the New York World.

It is a pretty well established fact that the Government should leave to private enterprise the transaction of all business which the latter can satisfactorily perform for the public. This may be safely done where self-interest and competition compel excellence and fair treatment. It dispenses with the undesirable multiplication of governmental offices and the opportunities for leaks from the public crib. There are some things which the Government can do much better than any other agency.

THE POST OFFICE business is certainly one of these, and the circumstances which properly place it under the governmental care are so similar to those which affect the telegraph system that there is a strong argument in favor of placing the latter under the same control.

The advantages to be derived from fixed and cheap rates, and the desirability of disconnecting the service from the selfish interests of corporations whose management has not inspired confidence, are creating a marked popular sentiment, which finds expression in the Edward and Culton Bill.

Dresden was as taken of her esteem and of her regret at parting with an old friend who was associated with the earlier years of her reign.

QUEEN VICTORIA has announced her intention to open Parliament in person and will remain at Osborne Palace a Cabinet crisis occurs. She evinces a greater dislike than ever to a residence in London.

A BOSTON WOMAN.

Boston society is in a state of blissful anticipation, and the Boston papers are going into four-column raptures over an alleged "Boston Queen," who, after revelling in royal grandeur for sixteen years, is expected to return to Boston soon with an absolute fortune of \$4,000,000 and dwell there the remainder of her days. Yet the person referred to has not in her veins one drop of the aristocratic blood of New England, nor one drop of blood that is anywhere considered royal or noble. She is the daughter of what is called in Boston a "Dutch musician," but from the story of her life we infer that, as a woman, she is the superior of any daughter of any royal house in Europe, and readily married beneath her when she became the wife of a Coburg, FERNANDIN, who was formerly husband of the Queen of Portugal, and subsequently regent during the minority of his son, the heir to the throne. This FERNANDIN, like the rest of his family, had been quartered on a foreign people by dynastic influence, and had made a very large fortune out of them, giving them nothing in return but a feeble-minded and short-lived son to wear the crown for a few years. He married ERINA HENSELER, the singer, and

made her the companion of his idle and luxurious retirement for the last sixteen years. It is by rubbing against such royalty as this, and returning with a fortune of \$4,000,000, that the daughter of a "Dutch musician" becomes a "Boston Queen."

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

A Kentucky correspondent of the New York Nation sets forth some of the difficulties in the way of a full vote at the elections in that State. The surroundings are declared to be favorable for "bulldozing." "In many places the 'floaters' (including many of the poor white trash, as well as negroes) hold the balance of power, if not absolute control."

Whisky is donated more freely to those

whose votes can be influenced by it, and the price of votes rises later in the day. Sometimes it will appear, near the time for closing the polls, that there is not time for all to vote; one side gets possession of the polls while it casts its vote.

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HE-NO TEA BEATEN.

St. Louis Tea Company, 106 N. Fifth St., Will sell the same combination for 40¢ per pound. Fifteen cents best granulated sugar, \$1. All coffee reduced per pound.

CITY NEWS.

FOLLOW the crowd for your New Year's gift to D. Crawford & Co.'s grand roadway house, who are now clearing out the balance of their fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

Charlotte Cushman thought Pozzoni's Medicated Powder the best she ever used. For sale by all druggists.

DR. WHITFIELD, 157 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indiscretion, excesses, indulgences. Call or write.

DR. E. C. Chase,

922 Olive street. Set of teeth, \$3.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsmore, 814 Pine street.

LADIES are having their joints bandaged and feet made smaller and more comfortable, proctotherapy to the New Year's ball by Dr. Kenneth, 223 S. Broad Street.

BAD BRISTOL.

A Preacher Accused of a Serious Crime by his Son.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The members of the Methodist Church at Spring Valley, N. Y., are much exercised over a serious charge which has been brought against their pastor, the Rev. Dr. George E. Bristor, by a 16-year-old serving maid, Ida Downes, employed in his family. Dr. Bristor is the clergyman whose alleged improprieties with the Sunday-school boys of his church, in Newark, engaged the attention of the church conference a few months ago. Dr. Bristor was a member of the family of his friends, innocent by the conference of the offense imputed to him and was assigned to the church at Spring Valley, of which he assumed charge last March. Its membership increased under his care, and he became extremely popular with his flock. His address upon the subject of temperance, earned him the respect of the entire community.

The corps was up, but as they were paying no rent, they consented to move into the coffin-room adjoining, between which and the room where Senator O'Brien slept, there was a partition. The corps was carried up stairs, and soon its friends were seated around smoking clay pipes and telling each other ghost stories. In the next room Senator O'Brien allowed the suspicion of his constituents in regard to the distribution of the money to them. Dr. Bristor had a little busyness at present sorting out Xmas cards and buying Christmas gifts for his friends in the East, and could not be reached in the President's behalf, when Mr. Cullen walked into the room and said:

"I am here to disturb you, but this room was secured to-day for a wake and the corps and its friends are now down stairs."

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The club felt sorry, but as they were paying no rent, they consented to move into the coffin-room adjoining, between which and the room where Senator O'Brien slept, there was a partition.

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